

# BOSTON RECORD.

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## Foreign Missionary Intelligence.

### MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

From the United Brethren's Mis. Intelligencer.

Letter from the Greenland Missionary, JOHN G. CORCORAN, to Brother BENJAMIN MORTIMER, at New-York, received July 1st, 1822.

"LICHTEHNEUS, (Greenland.) June 3, 1821.

"Dear Brother Mortimer,—I now have the satisfaction to fulfil my promise, in sending you a letter from our native assistant Timothy. I have translated every sentence literally, in order to let you and your friends hear a Greenlandic voice. You will perceive, that a Greenlandic is not a proficient in letter writing, but still is able to express the feelings of his heart by the aid of his pen, though with great simplicity. This Timothy is one of our most useful and active assistants, and is sincerely devoted to his Saviour.

"Our North-American friends have on this occasion gained the affection of our Greenlanders, in the same degree which those in England, Scotland, and Germany before enjoyed. This will appear from the enclosed letter; for, although I directed him to address you personally, the dear man in the very beginning, speaks to all the benefactors of Greenlanders collectively. You will know how to make allowances for this inadvertence. The Saviour's words are applicable to our Timothy: 'Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.'

Letter from a Greenland brother, expressing his acknowledgments for the presents received from various friends in the United States.

"Dear brother! All ye that dwell beyond the Great Ocean!—I have been rejoiced and astonished, to learn by accounts from you, that you have been growing exceedingly in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, for some years past, and that you take so active a part in the conversion of the heathen. For this, I give thanks to our Saviour from the bottom of my heart. It is very pleasing indeed, to know that there are so many distant lands, who love the Saviour, and desire to see Him. Amongst us in this place, the grace of Jesus likewise abounds, particularly on solemn occasions, when He causes us to feel His comfortable presence in an indescribable manner. What are our feelings, and how are our hearts filled with a sense of His goodness towards us, when we view Him in Spirit, looking in a mirror, being made flesh for such poor, wretched creatures as we are; and when we consider, that He, who is the Creator of all things, humbled himself down, and became poorer than the poorest of men, being born a slave; His love and mercy towards us seems to be inexhaustible.

"For this great benefit, all true brethren and sisters in this congregation thank Him most heartily; and although our thanks are very imperfect, the Saviour accepts them graciously; and this we know, because He fills our hearts with His grace and peace. We experience this, in a special manner, on every prayer-day, when we are gathered together in His presence, and devote ourselves unto Him again, as a reward for the travail of His soul. But lately, when the days of His passion had returned, He powerfully moved and turned our hearts, and drew us unto Himself; we shed many tears of gratitude at His pierced feet, for His sufferings and death on the Cross, to save sinful creatures. I am likewise favored to see His sufferings and death, in my place to my fellow-men: being appointed, vile and unworthy as I am, to assist my dear teachers. We can never thank our Saviour sufficiently for having sent us teachers, who instruct us in the way of salvation; which they do with unwearied assiduity, supplying our souls with the bread of life, by the preaching of the word of His patience, and of all His precious and powerful doctrines. They also, out of love, relieve our great poverty in external matters.

"I am now getting old; and as my dear Saviour bids me live long, I serve Him with pleasure in the congregation. I was not born in the congregation, but I was baptized when a youth. The first time I went to Church, my mother led me by my hand; the assembly felt prostrate, which astonished me, as I did not know the meaning; but I felt happy, and could not forget it for a long time. I afterwards learnt that it was on a particular occasion, (the 10th of November) when the sisters met for prayer. In the sequel, as I grew up in the congregation, I was fully instructed in the will of God our Saviour, and in the discipline of the church; all which gave me great pleasure, as I followed the instructions received, and prayed the Saviour to give me an obedient heart. His love to poor sinners, and His agony in the garden of Gethsemane, where His sweat was as great drops of blood, penetrated my soul; and this continues to be my consolation and joy, as my Jesus thereby redeemed me from sin, and purchased for me everlasting happiness. This, too, is the favorable meditation of all my brethren and sisters: to view our Saviour in Spirit, covered with blood and wounds, whereby our spark of love to Him is kindled, and our hearts are warmed with gratitude, and our eyes made to weep for joy, that we have been brought a Saviour of sinners; yea, it is impossible to express what our hearts feel.

"My dear Brother Benjamin Mortimer! To Greenlanders, as to all in America, who remember us poor sinners, to be affectionately, and have sent us presents, to be distributed among us by our dear teachers, whenever we are in want of necessities, we render our warmest thanks; our best wishes attend you all, whether members of our church or otherwise; we think of you, and pray for you unto the Lord, to protect you from danger, when travelling by sea or land, and to bless you with His presence, wherever you be. These prayers we all join as one man.

"Though still in this world of troubles, we live peacefully and happily, believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, as His people. If we can but contemplate our Saviour's sufferings and death, and feel His precious blood in our hearts, we are well provided for. But, I must say with regret, that some of the people in this congregation frequently offend us by their disobedience to the Saviour's commands. We pray for them without ceasing, and with the greatest pain and compassion. However, we rejoice, as they live unto Jesus. Of this number, several were admitted to the Holy Communion last winter. Ah! that sacred ordinance is so precious to us. On these occasions, the Saviour feels us with His body and His blood; He nourishes our faith; He nourishes and heals our sick and sin-sick souls, and gives us an assurance of His favour and eternal salvation. As we partake thereof, our love to Him is increased, and the contemplation of His blood-shedding and death fills our hearts with indescribable comfort.

"My dear Brother Benjamin Mortimer, I wish you might be able to read my writing; I have never been able to do so. I have never

learned to write properly. Yesterday, a number of us brethren took a meal together; and when I told them, that I was writing to you, they all exclaimed, 'Salute him from me, from all of us; and tell our friends in America, that we thank them for their presents, which we received with great joy; that we love them tenderly, will often remember them, and pray for them to the Saviour. My dear Brother Benjamin Mortimer, I salute you, and all our dear Brethren, Sisters and Friends in America, in the fellowship of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the month of May 20 days, 1821.

"TIMOTHY, at Lichteheus."

SOUTH AFRICA.

Extract of a Letter from Brother JOHN HENRY SCHMITT, dated EXON, on the WITTE REYER, June 29, 1821.

"We have had many days of blessing, through the mercy and enlivening presence of our God and Saviour, at Christmas, New-Year, Epiphany, on the 12th of March, and Easter, for the building up of this little congregation in the faith. The dedication of our temporary place of worship was distinguished by a very particular spirit of joy and thanksgiving for the mercies of God shown unto us. At eight in the forenoon, we and our whole little flock met in the place, hitherto appropriated for the performance of divine worship, when Brother Hoffman, in a short address, called on us to remember what great things the Lord had done for us, during the short period of our settling in this valley, by the preaching of the cross; concluding with prayer & thanksgiving for the blessings which had attended our assembling here in His name. The congregation then walked in procession to the new building, where, after singing that hymn: 'Now let us praise the Lord,' &c. we knelt down, and I offered up a prayer, dedicating this house to His service, and entreating His blessing on our meeting together in this place, on the schools, &c. At ten, Brother Hornig addressed the children, all being present; at three in the afternoon, nine adults received holy baptism, and in the evening Brother Lemmerz delivered a discourse to the whole congregation. Thus this day was spent in grateful remembrance of the mercy of our God and Saviour, our hearts were enlivened and refreshed by His presence, and we devoted ourselves anew to His service, trusting to His enabling grace & strength for our future labours in His vineyard.

"Beside the nine above-mentioned persons, 8 adults and eleven children have been baptized since the beginning of the year, and eleven admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Well may we say that the Lord is fulfilling the gracious promise given, Jeremiah xxxiii. 12, which, as you know, proved so great an encouragement to us, when we first chose this wild place for the formation of a third settlement, in 1816. That word we shall never forget.

"At present we are still busily employed in the finishing of the two rooms adjoining the church, which will be tolerably well done, in the humble African style. Yet some of us must make shift, till a proper mission-house can be built, and then we mean to add one of these rooms and the passage to the church, as probably the increase of our congregation will require it.

"I have now, my dear Brother, given you an account of our congregation and settlement, and of the effects of the grace of God prevailing among us; and were I to add much more on this subject, it would be too little to His praise. This account is as true as it is encouraging; but as you have spent nearly a year among the heathen at the Cape, I need not inform you that those, who have lately escaped from the snares of Satan, are yet poor, weak creatures. I have had many opportunities of observing, that the devil, when he fears, that the formation of such a city of the Lord will eventually prove the ruin of his kingdom, places himself in the way, and creates darkness whosoever he can; and did not our all-powerful Saviour himself thrust him out, he would soon darken all our path, and prevent our proceeding. Whoever goes as a Missionary among the heathen, without carrying with him the banner of the cross, may seem to do very well. It is easily understood that they who love darkness rather than light, love such as do not disturb them; but whoever would go into Satan's quarters, and rescue some of his unlawful prey, or even labour to overthrow his strong holds, must know on what foundation he stands, and that he has the strong and Mighty One at his right hand. The enemy has no objections to setting up a nominal Christianity, if only those who adhere to it do not learn to know the Saviour as their Saviour.

GREENLAND—THE VETERAN MISSIONARY.

Extract of a letter from Brother JACOB BECK, (fifty-one years employed in the Mission.)

LICHTEHNEUS, June 2, 1821.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—On this day, when, eighty-three years ago, the first fruits of the Greenland nation, Samuel Kayrak, was pierced to the heart by the word of the cross and the history of our Saviour's sufferings in the garden of Gethsemane, (a day ever to be remembered by us), I take up my pen to answer your kind letter of the 12th of February, for which I return you my best thanks. The 29th of May was indeed a day of rejoicing, on which we received your letters from Europe, and were anew convinced of the near interest our dear brethren and sisters and friends in all parts of the world, feel in the welfare both of ourselves, and of the mission in Greenland, which we have the favour to serve. Every thing we stand in need of, for our support, has again been liberally supplied. We beg, therefore, to present to all our kind benefactors every where, our most cordial thanks, and pray our Lord and Saviour that He may be their eternal reward, and give unto them all they want for the well being of both soul and body.

"The kindness shown to us and our Greenlanders by your dear countrymen, demands our warmest gratitude, and encourages us to communicate to them freely whatever concerns us, knowing that they take so near a share in our weal and woe. But we have not much to report that is new, as the history of every year, is much like that of the former. However, as you wish it, I will mention a few occurrences which may not be uninteresting. But you had better come hither yourself, and you then might find much that would be new to you. Our climate is indeed not very alluring, but the cold is not so intolerable as you might imagine. We have yet, in the neighborhood of Lichteheus, a sufficient quantity of wood and bushes for fuel, to defend ourselves against it, by making our room warm. That we cannot well rear vegetables in our garden, is not so much to be ascribed to the climate, as to the long lasting frost in the ground. But if you came to us, you would not mind these trifles, and feel great affection for the Greenlanders. Our Saviour has shed His blood for this nation also; and though they are full of infirmity, and mean in appearance, He will rejoice over them as part of the reward promised unto Him for the travail of his soul, if they hear and believe the gospel. We also rejoice over them, and will not grow weary, by our Lord's grace, to preach the word of atonement,

and continually to repeat to them the saving doctrine He has taught us, and commanded us to make known to all nations.

"As far as I remember, I mentioned in my last letter, that we might hope for an increase in our congregation.

"The Danes, in 1797, established a new factory about thirty-five English miles south of us, near the island of Cape Farewell, and appointed a Catechist of the Greenland nation to take charge of the congregation, as a branch of the mission. The Missionary goes thither twice a year to administer baptism to the catechumens, &c. Between that place and Lichteheus there were, and still are, some heathen families settled, who always preferred coming to visit their wanted any thing. We visited them, when we went to see our own people in the out-places in their neighbourhood, and preached the gospel to them, but for many years without effect. But now it has pleased the Lord, by His Spirit, to awaken their souls, and both during the last winter and this autumn, about fifty, old and young, came to us, who seem to be in very good earnest to be converted. Some were added to the candidates for baptism, and some (with a few who had lived here some time) were baptized. Thirteen adults from among the heathen, have thus been added, by holy baptism, to the Christian church. There are likewise several heathen families living in the islands belonging to this district. These have declared their intention to come to us, and to believe in the gospel and be converted to Jesus. Our Greenland assistants frequently visited them during the winter, and were received with great joy. We will wait & see what the Lord will do for the South Greenlanders. They are much attached to their own country, and think, that there is not a better and more beautiful in the world. But perhaps the time will soon arrive, when, as formerly, one will excite the other to come and believe the gospel for their salvation.

"The number of Greenlanders now belonging to this settlement is not far short of 600. May our Saviour grant us grace, power and unction, to preach the word of His atonement, and open ears and hearts to receive it. The young people have been much enlivened by the use of the new hymn-book. Those who cannot read hear the verses with attention, and learn them by heart. Our singing has thus become more lively.

"We live here in peace, and know nothing of the noises and disturbances that take place in other parts of the world, especially as we get no German newspapers. But by the magazines printed at Basle, we have been made acquainted with most interesting matter, and are astonished at the Missionary exertions made in England. We trust, that in all places to which the gospel is sent it will approve itself as the power of God in the hearts of the heathen. I think I may yet return to Europe, but am not prepared for it this year. May the Lord, my Saviour, support me by His grace, and strengthen me amidst all my weakness and unworthiness. I salute you and all friends, and commend myself, my fellow-labourers, and our dear congregation at Lichteheus, to the loving remembrance and prayers of you, as your affectionate brother.

JACOB BECK.

LABRADOR.

From OKKAK, April 8, 1821.

"The blessing of the Lord has rested upon the preaching of the gospel of a crucified Saviour, which, by the grace and power of the Holy Spirit, always approves itself the power of God unto salvation to all that believe; if which many encouraging instances might be quoted. The celebration of the festivals of the Christian Church and of the Holy Sacraments, has been attended with much blessing, and the presence of our Saviour, who fulfilled to us his gracious promise, that in every place He would be with His people, when met in His name. The administration of Holy Baptism was more especially distinguished by a deep impression made upon the whole congregation. Thirteen adults have thus been added to the Christian Church; ten were admitted among the candidates; twelve to the Lord's Supper, and eight among the candidates for that ordinance; eight children have been born, seven of whom were baptized; four departed this life in the faith of Christ; five persons have removed to us from among the heathen; one young woman returned to her heathenish connections.

"It is our most earnest wish and prayer, that our dear Esquimaux flock may grow and increase more and more in the love and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. We pray daily to Him, as the good Shepherd of His sheep, that He would lead them in the way of salvation, and not suffer them to go astray, and we commend them in this view to your prayerful intercession.

"We kept school with the children in two divisions. The schools were diligently attended, and most of the children showed an eager desire to learn to read. Many of their parents expressed their thankfulness for their instruction, which formerly appeared to their enlightened minds a matter of no importance.

"We request you to present to the venerable British and Foreign Bible Society our most cordial thanks, for the valuable present of Esquimaux New Testaments, sent to us by the ship. They are a treasure of immense worth. To you also, dear Brethren, and to all those generous benefactors, who take so kind a share in the promotion of the gospel among the heathen, and have shown such kindness to employ in that important work, assisting us to provide for all our wants, as you have agreed to do this year, we beg to express our most unfeigned gratitude. We pray the Lord to reward them with rich blessings. May He fill you and the hearts with joy, comfort and peace." (Signed)

G. FREDERICK KNAB, GEO. KMOCH, SAMUEL STURMAN, JACOB NISEN, FRED. JENSEN MULLER, JONA. MENTZEL.

"P. S. August 17, 1821. The present Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Charles Hamilton, has this year dispatched a ship of war, the Clinker, Captain William Martin, to explore the coast of Labrador, and with an express direction to visit the three settlements of the Brethren, to inquire after the welfare of the Missionaries, and to render them any service, if needed. This officer deserves our best thanks and highest commendation. Conceiving, that if we had not yet received any account of our own vessel, it might be alarmed at the sight of a ship of war sent an Esquimaux to us from the entrance of the bay, with a letter, giving us notice of his arrival at our island, and that it was the express order of His Excellency the Governor, that if we stood in need of any assistance, it should be afforded. We thought it our duty to welcome him in the best manner we could, hoping that the Lord would also cause this unforeseen circumstance to tend to the benefit of His cause in this country. One advantage has been attained by it, that the wicked lie, purposely spread among the Esquimaux, by designing persons in the south, that the English would send a ship of war to destroy the Missionaries and the Christian Esquimaux here, is once contradicted. The humane, kind, and generous conduct of Cap-

tain Martin has convinced them all of the contrary. Both he and the other officers conducted themselves towards us and our people as true friends."

From NAIN, August 24, 1821.

"To the praise of the glory of His grace, we may declare with truth, that the gospel has not been proclaimed by us in this place in vain. We have again seen many encouraging proofs, that the Spirit of God guided both the whole congregation and the individuals, into a more thorough knowledge of its blessed truths, for their own advancement in true piety, and in the love of their Saviour. Thus we hope, that even the dry bones will be animated, and through the vivifying power of Jesus, more of the divine life be made manifest among all classes of men in these distant regions, that they may become obedient to the gospel. Those who have believed, and seek and find grace and pardon in the blood of Jesus, now rejoice in God their Saviour; and we have been greatly encouraged and edified by the earnestness which many of our dear people, and especially the young among them, have shown, in seeking to make their calling and election sure, through grace. We entreat you, dear Brethren, to help us to pray, that the Lord may continue to bless our weak endeavors, and that the Holy Spirit may glorify Jesus Christ in the hearts of our people, and of all our hearers, as the only and all-sufficient Saviour!

"The meetings and schools have been diligently attended. The word of God becomes more sweet, and more indispensable to them; and they frequently come to inquire the particular meaning of such portions of scripture as they have not immediately understood.

"Our fellow-labourer in this Mission, Brother Traugott Martin, after long and faithful services, has been called to eternal rest."

"Since the return of the ship last year, five adults and six children have been baptized; four new members received into the congregation; three admitted candidates for baptism, and six made partakers of the Lord's Supper. The congregation consists of 172 persons.

"The fifty years jubilee of the Mission in Labrador, was celebrated on the 9th of August, with the Lord's rich blessing upon us and our dear Esquimaux. In all the services of the day, a spirit of joy and thanksgiving prevailed throughout the whole congregations. The baptism of two adults tended much to solemnize this festival. We praised Him with heart and voice, for all the wonders He has wrought in behalf of the Mission in Labrador, during half a century, in which He has led, preserved and blessed us abundantly. His mighty arm has protected us in many dangers, and the preaching of His cross has been attended with power, and the demonstration of His Spirit in many heathen hearts. Many souls have been thereby brought in, as a reward for the travail of His soul. An account of the beginning of the Mission in Labrador, translated into the Esquimaux language, was communicated to the congregation, and heard with great attention and surprise. They were astonished at what had been done for so many years, for their benefit. To Him alone, who lives and reigns for ever, belongs all the praise, and all the glory, from now and unto all eternity. Amen!"

BENJAMIN KOHLMEISTER, J. KORNER, ADAM KUNAT, GEO. SCHMIDTMAN, J. LUNDBERG, J. CHR. BECK, CHRIST. BENEDICT HENN.

From HOPKESDALE, September 4, 1821.

"We most sincerely agree with you, that it is indeed a miracle wrought by the kind providence of God, that the ship annually sent to Labrador, has sailed to and fro in safety, for fifty-one years, tho' exposed to so many dangers, in storms and ice, amidst rocks above and under the surface of the water, with which this coast abounds, and in dreadful fogs. His hand has often mightily protected her against the raging of the sea, and when threatened with sudden destruction by the floating ice. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

"If we take a retrospective view of the effects of the preaching of the Cross in this place, during the year past, and consider what the Lord has done for our dear Esquimaux flock, we may well exclaim: 'What shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits! We are not worthy of the least of all His mercies, and of all His truth.' Many are, indeed, our infirmities and imperfections, but He has nevertheless glorified His name among us, and caused His grace to be made manifest in the hearts of our people. Blessed be His name, that we may declare with truth, that here also He has a flock of sheep whom he knows by name, who hear and know His voice, and follow him in the path of life. The poor and needy in this region of the earth also, are the objects of His care. His ways are inscrutable, and His dealings with souls, past finding out. The beginning of His Spirit's work in the hearts of the heathen is often not observed by us, but it appears in due time:—We have seen many proofs, that the seed of His word is not sown in vain. In our communicants we perceive with thankfulness, that they are more and more grounded and built up in Him, and cleave to him with their whole heart. Others, who, having strayed into by-paths, return with repentance, He brings back to His fold; and having gained a clearer view of the depravity of the human heart, they learn to know more of the need they have of a Saviour. Among our youth we see many plants of the Lord's own planting, though we always rejoice over them with trembling, knowing how much they are exposed to seduction. On the great festivals of the Christian church, we have been peculiarly refreshed by the presence of the Lord with us. The 25th of March was a day of distinguished blessing to all of us. Five adults were baptized, during a most powerful perception of the presence of our Saviour, who made it unto us a feast of rejoicing. Two persons became partakers of the Holy Communion, four were received among the candidates for baptism, and one youth became a member of the congregation. Four excluded, were re-admitted. Seven children have been born and baptized, five persons departed this life. The number of our congregation is 73 baptized adults, 51 of them being communicants; 60 baptized children, nine candidates, and nine unbaptized. In all 151 souls.

"In the course of the summer we lost a very worthy communicant, Timothy, father of four small children, by a disorder peculiar to this country, which generally terminates life in four or twenty hours. His end was truly edifying. Having, with perfect resignation to the will of the Lord, settled every thing relative to his family concerns, he expressed his ardent desire soon to depart and be with Christ, by whom, notwithstanding his unworthiness, he hoped to be received in mercy, and admitted to eternal bliss, through His merits and atoning death. We also lost a communicant Sister, Joanna, a person of much worth, by the ice breaking under her and her daughter. She exerted herself to save the latter, which she accomplished, but her strength failing to save herself she was drowned. We were comforted as to the state of her soul, both on account

of her general character as a real Christian, believing in Jesus, and always placing her whole trust in Him, and because, when she was in the act of sinking, she commended her departing spirit to His mercy, and thus closed her mortal life in peace.

"We have all experienced the help and comfort of the Lord under all circumstances. He has preserved us in brotherly love, and enabled us to do our work in unity of spirit. We desire with all our heart and strength to serve Him, and to preach the word of His cross, in dependence upon His blessing, with unwearied faithfulness. Surely we have the greatest encouragement, by the consideration of what He has effected by it during these fifty years of the existence of the Mission in this country, where formerly darkness and death reigned. Truly it might be said of the Esquimaux nation, that they sat in the shadow of death, under the cruel bondage of Satan, but God our Saviour has wrought deliverance, and brought many of them into the glorious liberty of the children of God. Many are already among the saints in bliss praising him with eternal songs for their redemption by His blood." (Signed)

JOHN SAMUEL MEISSNER, ADAM HARTER, JOHN PETER STOCK, LEWIS MORHARDT.

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from Charles R. Hicks, a Cherokee Chief, to Jacob, a native assistant Missionary to the Moravian Mission at New Fairfield, U. Canada.

"GRANDFATHER!—Your salutations, which you have sent to the believers of the Cherokee nation, have been duly received in October, 1819. It gladdened our hearts, when your words reached our ears, from which we learned, that you have not forgotten your grand children, the Cherokees, but are still mindful of them. They are now of one mind with you, as they have received the gospel of Jesus Christ, and are exceedingly thankful to the Saviour for the instruction, which is bestowed on their children, and for that, which they themselves enjoy, as touching the way we must go, and how we shall follow and obey Him, in order to gain the salvation of our immortal souls.

"GRANDFATHER!—We heartily agree with you in this point, that we will look upon all those who believe in the doctrine of the Saviour's passion and death, as our brethren; since they are One in Him, and we should all love one another; in as much as He has loved us, when he suffered for our sake, and in our stead, that we through His merits, might become the children of God, and once be assembled together before his throne, as his redeemed people, though at present we are as yet far distant from each other.

"Our Grandfather knows, that we are but babes in comprehending the gospel of God, which has been preached amongst us for a few years only; and how some of us have begun to believe, that the Saviour has purchased us with his blood, to the end that all those who believe in him, may be saved.

"Now, having been convinced, that we of ourselves are utterly unable to merit the favour of God, we have obtained it by faith, through grace; and it is our desire to abide in him, as the children of God.—And, as we are persuaded, that our shall grow in grace, become more firmly established, and thro' the influence of his Holy Spirit, proceed from strength to strength; so that the blessed fruits of the gospel of God may daily appear more visibly in us. The admonition given us by our Grandfather, to abide faithful to the Saviour, we take sincerely to heart, and we are confident, that the Lord will enable us to cleave to him immovably, and to walk worthily of His gospel; the blessed consequences whereof, will appear in our youth and children, and in all places, wherein we dwell.

"We rejoice exceedingly, to find, that you still retain the appellation of Grandchildren, as it was formerly customary among our forefathers in their treaties; but the name of that relationship, which applies to Christians, is far preferable to all earthly appellations and titles, which have been handed down to us by our forefathers; for through the sufferings and death of the Son of God, we are all united as brethren and sisters. O might we therefore abide in Him with unshaken confidence, as children; that we may not be ashamed before Him at his coming.

"We extended to Brother and Sister Schmidt, the hand of fellowship, bidding them welcome to our country. They came a far away to serve us, and we flatter ourselves, that this Teacher will prove as useful to our nation as he has been to you and yours, &c.

With real affection we now take leave of you all."

CHARLES R. HICKS.

RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.

Conscientiousness Recorded.

A pious day-laborer, while clearing away the rubbish in a yard, found a roll containing fifty ducats, which had been hidden there during the war, and forgotten. His conscience at once told him, to take it to the gentleman, in whose service he was engaged. But it immediately occurred to him: "Who knows whether the money belongs to him? and no body saw me find it." He accordingly kept it, yet without making any use of it. But every successive day augmented his anxiety, and after the lapse of several weeks, he acted up to his better conviction, and delivered the money. He received, indeed, but a trifling reward in return; but his conscience now felt pacified, and that peace again took possession of his heart, which is of greater value than all earthly treasures. It is true, he would have acted a still wiser part, if he had returned the prize to the gentleman immediately on finding it. Yet the latter sustained no loss by the delay, and the finder himself gained an important acquisition,—an occasion to put himself to the blush, whenever he would value himself on his honesty. [U. B. Mis. Int.]

A young woman in Livonia was compelled by her superiors, according to the slavish custom established in that country, to tend the cattle on their manor. She could on no account reconcile herself to this mode of living, because she thus forfeited all the blessings of christian fellowship, to which she had been formerly accustomed, and could not hope to be dismissed before the expiration of ten years. She therefore resolved,—al tho' incon siderably—to elope from the service, and return to the abode of her parents. Her mother, having understood what was her object, replied: "My child; that will never do; we must be obedient subjects, and thereby prove to our superiors, that we are children of God." She then brought her daughter back to the manor, and related the whole affair to her master and mistress. The latter were so much pleased with this frank exposition, and with the sentiments manifested on the occasion, that they not only forgave the daughter for her elopement, but also exonerated her at once from all further services. (This happened in 1769.)

A State Moral Society has been formed in New-York, with Auxiliaries in different towns and cities.







# BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

## UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. S. Giddings, of St. Louis, was employed on the course of the last summer to perform a tour among the Western Indians in behalf of this Society. He visited various tribes, and selected a site for an extensive missionary establishment near Council Bluffs. Some portions of his interesting journal may be expected hereafter.

## Great Osage Mission.

The last American Missionary Register, contains the journal kept at this station for the month of July. Several members of the family were afflicted with the fever and ague, the disease of the country—some of them severely; among them were Messrs. Dodge, Pitzer, and Montgomery; at the close of the month they were recovering. In the frequent meetings for prayer held by the brethren, there is much engagement, fervor, and enjoyment found. Some of the Indians begin to discover a disposition to labor. Five of them were employed several days by the missionaries and performed their work with ability and faithfulness. They wish no other compensation than bread-stuff. Two colored men from the Missouri sent a request to the brethren that they might be employed as hired men in the family. Their object in seeking work at so great a distance, is that they may enjoy religious privileges, especially the benefit of the Sabbath School; they are also professors of religion and desirous of becoming useful to their colored brethren. A request was received from the Missouri, that sister Weller should return there, and teach a school for a few families the remainder of the season; and it was determined that she should go. One of the hired men at this station appeared to be deeply impressed with a sense of his lost and ruined condition. The State Commissioners, Col. Boon, Col. Logan, and Mr. Williams, employed to mark out a station for the permanent seat of government of Missouri, visited the family, were introduced into the school, and appeared much pleased with its regulations and prospects of usefulness. The Indians were alarmed by a rumor that the Delaware and Shawnees were coming to attack them—and were about to send a messenger with proposals for peace. Still later advices from this mission, inform that the Osages have had a skirmish with the Jaws, and killed five men. They lost two men themselves, and two others were dangerously wounded. Thus, gross darkness covers the people. Can a greater blessing be bestowed on them than that of the Gospel of peace, which if received, will teach them the lesson so difficult for corrupt nature to learn—forgiveness of enemies? The mission school fluctuating. Parents feel so little the importance of education, that they take away their children on the slightest occasions, and much against the wishes of the children themselves. "At present (Sept. 23,) only nine Osage children are in the school; but their improvement has been rapid, and encouraging."

## General Mission.

September 19th. A general conference was held by the principal Chiefs on the reservations. Several communications from the Government were read to the Council by the Agent. One of them was a letter to the Chiefs of the Christian party, commending their zeal in promoting their own civilization and happiness; exhorting them to prosecute the measures they had adopted, and assuring them of the countenance and support of government in so doing. Another was a communication to the Agent, including instructions favorable to the schools and improvements generally. The last was a letter addressed to the Pagan party, reprimanding them severely for their determined opposition to teaching and missionaries, and expressing clearly the approbation with which Government viewed the violent measures against the institutions that had been established among them for their own good. These communications were calculated greatly to strengthen the Mission.

## Religious Summary.

The Moravian Missionaries at Pamaribo, Surinam, in the course of the last year baptized 73 Negroes and 18 children—admitted 56 to the Communion; readmitted 10; excluded 14. Of the year 1820, the congregation consisted of 732 communicants, 93 baptized adults, and 122 baptized children. The total amount of neophytes their care is 1154.—The latest returns we have seen from the Moravian Mission in the West Indies, come down only to the year 1821.—At St. John, Antigua, 26

adults were baptized, beside 46 children; and 82 were added to the candidates for baptism on the 2d of that month. At Basseterre, St. Kitts, 3 adults were baptized and 15 children.—15 also became candidates for baptism on the same day. The Clergy of the Established Church in this island are active in promoting the welfare of the negro population—and the Church Missionary Society have stationed one of their missionaries there, Mr. Pemberton, who holds service in the parish church three times a week and has formed a Society among the colored people. At New-Eden, Jamaica, 146 were baptized or admitted to the Lord's Supper between Easter 1820 and Easter 1821. This congregation is under the care of Mr. Becker, & is quite prosperous.—The spiritual state of the Moravian congregations at Groenokloof & Gnadenhal, South Africa, by the last accounts is very encouraging. At Gnadenhal, the number of communicants is 512. The work of God is manifest among them, in their continued attachment to his ordinances, and their exemplification of the Christian virtues.—The number of baptized Hottentots at Groenokloof is 364; the congregation are diligent in their attendance at church.—At Enon, on the Witte River, the number of Hottentot boys and girls at school is 58. They show a great desire to be instructed, and would learn well if they had suitable books in sufficient numbers.—The Moravian Missionaries have formed a fifth establishment on the Island of Antigua, at Cedar Hall, where the prospect of gathering a congregation is favorable.—A Moravian Mission is about to be established in the Island of Dominica, which has proved the grave of many Methodist missionaries.—By extracts from private letters in the Moravian "Intelligencer," we learn that the work of the Lord continues to prosper at St. John, Antigua, as late as July 19, of last year—that 69 had just been appointed for baptism and reception—and 76 were approved as candidates for baptism.—The American Missionary Register, heretofore the property of an individual, will be published hereafter, like the Missionary Herald, under the direction and for the exclusive benefit of the United Foreign Missionary Society. It will contain 32 pages, and be afforded at the price of \$1.50 per ann. It will be conducted as before, by Mr. Lewis, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, in that Society.—The collections taken up for the Palestine Mission in New-York, at three several meetings, while Messrs. Goodell and Bird were there waiting to embark, amounted to \$600, 47 cts. Such tokens of Christian harmony and love are precious indications of the approach of that time when all the watchmen on the walls of Zion shall see eye to eye.—The Baptist Missionaries at Benecoleen, Sumatra, are directing their attention particularly to the native schools.—Upwards of 100 persons attend the schools about the settlement, and a growing disposition to appreciate education is evident. They have received a request from six villages at a distance, for schools, to which the natives promise to send nearly 200 children. These schools are commencing and the prospect is favorable to the much wider extension of the system. They are preparing and printing school-books in the Malay language; distributing hymn-books, and the Gospel of Matthew, both in the Arabic and Roman character.—Mr. Knill, who is stationed at St. Petersburg, earnestly recommends that a pious and zealous minister of the Gospel be sent to Moscow, where there are many who would gladly receive him; and the London Missionary Society will aid in the support of a minister there for a time, if they can find a suitable man.—At a late collection for Missionary purposes at Stroud, Eng., a £10 note was put into the box with a Latin motto on it, denoting, "From God, To God."—A school of 200 pupils is maintained in Pori, S. Africa, (a short distance N. E. of Cape-Town,) under the superintendence of the Missionary, Mr. Evans, and the progress of the natives, in knowledge, is cheering. The slaves have formed two penny-a-week societies, one male and the other female, for Missionary purposes. Beside the school above-mentioned, an evening school has been established, in which some of the most influential gentlemen of the town, assist, and from 100 to 150 adults and slave children attend three evenings a week. Their progress has been surprisingly rapid.—A new Missionary chapel has been commenced at Bellary, in the Mission garden, and is very conveniently situated for the accommodation of the natives.—The London Sabbath School Union has in its connection, 5,637 schools, 50,375 teachers, and 656,542 scholars;—the additions within the last year were 622 schools, 14,148 teachers, and 138,959 scholars.—The meeting-house in Berry-street, London, where Dr. Watts formerly ministered, has been recently re-opened, to accommodate the congregation lately worshipping in Queen-street chapel.—The Theological Academy at Idle, Eng., has had 16 students the past year; six of them have finished their academical studies, and gone to labor in their Master's vineyard.—The number of sailors and their wives, &c. who attended Divine service, Sabbath afternoons, on board the Floating Chapel at Liverpool in July last, was about 950. Much good has been done.—In Raritan, N. J., 61 were admitted to the church last spring, and 145 in October following: whole number 206. 60 of them were colored people. In seven other churches in the vicinity, 346 have been received within eight months. Total, 546.—Mr. Conner, a Baptist clergyman in Georgia, after stating to the Editor of the Columbian Star the facts concerning the revival in Liberty Co., which we mentioned in our summary a week or two since, adds: "in many parts of this State, religion is at a low ebb, principally where our brethren are opposed to the mission, (Baptist Foreign Mission), and I do really fear that the churches and ministers, who stand opposed to this great and good work of God, will continue to languish until they are converted from that great error of opposing the spread of the Gospel by means of missions."—Rev. William Jacobs was ordained at Occoquan meeting-house, Prince Wm. Co. Va., Nov. 16; Sermon by Elder James Reid.—Indiana Oldtown, now called Orono, is a small island in the Penobscot river, a little above Bangor; contains 500 acres of land and about 300 souls, the remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. The religion of the present inhabitants is Roman Catholic, having been instructed by a French Jesuit Mis-

sionary. Their venerable chief, Orono, died in 1801, aged 113.—The Sabbath School Union for Scotland, have in connexion nine hundred and sixteen schools, 2,121 teachers, 55,864 children; beside these, as many as 6000 adults attended the schools the year before last. 176 of these schools have libraries—in which there is an aggregate of 10,000 volumes.

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Georgia to examine into the state of the subscription to the Theological Seminary, reported that there was a deficiency of only seven hundred dollars.—Mr. B. Jadownsky, the converted Jew, is now at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, under the New-York Jews Society, preparing for the ministry.—"The American Meliorating Society," is now negotiating for 20,000 acres of land, on the Canal in the western part of New-York, to give employment to such emigrant Jews from Europe as shall be recommended by Count Von der Recke.—Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, has collected about \$1000 and formed at least 106 Societies, auxiliaries to American Meliorating Society. He has received liberal contributions in Wilmington and New-Castle, Del., where Auxiliary Societies are formed.—The revival in Deerfield, N. J. continues.—31 were admitted to the Church on the second Sabbath of December.—At Doyleston, Pa. 20 persons were received, on the third Sabbath in December, making 76 added in less than a year; this town has had no stated pastor for 14 months; the Holy Spirit is evidently operating still on many anxious minds.—The Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, from a Home Missionary Society—its operations were commenced in 1820. It has received assistance from Scotland and from England; under its auspices, the Gospel has been preached in many destitute places in Ireland with pleasing success, and prospects are opened for the settlement of ministers in number of towns which have hitherto been almost destitute of the gospel ministry.—A new monthly publication has commenced at New-York, under the title of "Israel's Advocate," published by John R. Haven, for the American Meliorating Society.—John McComb is Treasurer of that Society; Rev. Alexander McLeod, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence; Wm. Murray, Recording Secretary.—The Cumberland Synod, composed of eight Presbyteries, chiefly we believe in Tennessee, report that 2713 persons have made a credible profession of religion within their bounds during the past year, and 75 adults have been baptized. In the limits of these Presbyteries, a Presbyterian minister has not known, four years ago. In the same Presbytery the conversions of the last year have been 555.—A Revival has commenced and is increasing in Sharon, Conn.—many are anxiously inquiring—and a good number are already rejoicing in hope.—In Southampton, about 100 individuals that they have been born again within a few weeks, and many more are earnest inquirers. In Easthampton, between 40 and 50 are already rejoicing in hope, and 150 recently attended an inquiry meeting, convinced of sin, righteousness and judgment. It is stated that at Hadley and several adjacent towns, a work of grace seems to have commenced. At Sheldon, Tennessee Col. Y. and Orangeville in the vicinity, there is special attention—several instances of hopeful conversion, and more instances of deep anxiety.—The increase of members to the Methodist Conferen of Tennessee the past year, was upwards of 30.

A Sabbath School has been established at Peterville church, Powhattan, Va. the past season, where, notwithstanding the sparseness of the population, 50 scholars were numbered in the rolls within one month. The school has been taught almost wholly by females, and instruction confined chiefly to the Bible, catechisms and hymns.—16 churches were represented at a meeting previously appointed at Gorham, Me. 24th ult., when a constitution was adopted, and a conference organized. Beside the meeting for business, religious exercises were held at the meeting house. Sermons on Tuesday evening and Wednesday, were preached by the Rev. Mr. Mead of Brunswick, and Rev. Dr. Frye, of Portland; a public prayer meeting was held early on Wednesday morning, when a report of the state of the churches represented in the conference was read, prayers offered, addresses made to the assembly, and covenant renewed, by the presence and other professors of religion; a number of young persons were admitted to the church after the sermon by Dr. Payson, and the Lord's Supper was administered to about 300 persons, some of them from a distance of 18 or 20 miles. All the meetings were numerous attended, and all the proceedings conducted with much harmony and Christian feeling. A collection of \$7 28 cents was taken up for the assistance of sick and destitute churches belonging to the conference.

Capt. Angus, of Newcastle, England, has travelled through most of the ports of England and Holland, at his own expense, for the sole purpose of inducing seamen to his prayer-meetings; and has been peculiarly successful.—The 11th report of the N. Hampshire Bible Society shows that their annual receipts have diminished; a fact attributed to the increased attention to missionary exertions, which had before received so little support. The directors however have purchased one thousand three hundred bibles and 700 testaments, and deposited a great part of them with distributing agents. Bibles are generally received with thankfulness; and destitute families are still found in old settlements. The mode is practised of selling at reduced prices rather than giving. Testaments are given in sabbath schools when necessary.—The Society has purchased since its formation, 11,608 Bibles, and 1,645 Testaments; in all, 18,421. The receipts since the last report have been \$2974. 23, of which \$30 was given by the late S. Hutchinson, Esq. of Bristol. \$700 have been remitted to the national society, besides money for the purchase of Bibles.—Mirror.

The Revival in Candia, N. H. continues.—12 persons have united with the church, and 43 are propounded for admission. In Chester, about 30 have hopefully experienced religion.—Repos.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### FOREIGN.

The Ship Savannah, from Liverpool, with 500 tons of coal and some crates was lately wrecked on Shrobury Beach, and all on board perished. Eleven bodies have been found.—The Maria Louisa, bound to St. Thomas, was plundered on the 3d day after being out of Liverpool, by a small Spanish schooner, painted black, mounting one gun, with 40 men on board.—Napoleon the younger begins to excite much attention in Europe, and the idea is said to be entertained that on the decease of the present King of France, a vigorous attempt will be made to place him on the throne.—Late accounts from South America, state that the republican army under Gen. Montella, have suffered a signal defeat in an action with the Royalists under Morales. The battle took place on the 13th November, the fighting continued one hour, and Morales took 800 prisoners, including 36 officers, 1100 muskets, baggage, ammunition, &c. Montella escaped with only 60 men, but was closely pursued, and it was thought would fall into the hands of his pursuers.—Advices from St. Salvador, under date of November 7, state that the city was then subject to martial law, and under Gen. Madeira, who was styled governor at arms. There existed indeed a civil government, composed of the natives of the country, but this had only a shadow of authority, being a mere tool of the military government. The Brazilian army was near the city, but was said to be deficient in officers, and is reported to be under the command of Lalatal, a Frenchman. The forces of Gen. Madeira, including 1200 men received from Portugal, amount to about 4000 men; and his naval force is said to consist of one line of battle ship, two frigates, one sloop of war, six armed merchant ships, two brigs of war, and a few gun boats. No communication was allowed with the country, and fresh provisions were so scarce, that fowls brought in market two dollars and fifty cents.—Accounts from Warsaw as late as the 24th of October, state that the greater part of the Russian army, which had received orders to fall back into the interior of the empire, had received counter-orders to retain the position they occupied. The new winter quarters of the southern army were concentrated, and the troops distributed in such a manner that they can be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube, made any movement indicative of hostilities.—Sir Henry Wellesley was to succeed Lord Londonderry, as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.—It was lately stated in the British House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, that the firm of Longman & Co. Booksellers in London, sold five million volumes annually; that they afforded constant employment to sixty clerks, and two hundred and fifty printers, and book binders; and that their yearly expenses for advertisements was £5,500 (\$24,430). These facts were derived from one of the partners.—A letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend at Washington, dated the 29th of Nov. states that besides the frigate, brig, and cutter, which had arrived from England to cruise against the pirates, on the coast of Cuba, it was expected the British Government would send twelve schooners of light draught of water, to be employed in the same service. This force, combined with our armament, it was hoped would soon clear the seas of those robbers.—In a church-yard in Yorkshire, England, is the following inscription, "Here lies the body of William Stratton of Haddington, aged 97 years, who had by his first wife 26 children, by his second 17—was father to 45, grandfather to 97, and great grandfather to 123, in all 205 descendants."—The city of Caragua, capital of the province of Corta Rica was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 7th of May, 1822. The city contained about 12,000 inhabitants, and although not a house was left standing it is extraordinary that not a life was lost. The earthquake commenced at eleven o'clock at night, a vast quantity of gold and silver has been discovered by the inhabitants near the ruins of their city, brought to light by the earthquake.—The celebrated Englishman, Capt. Cochrane, who is famous in Europe for his long excursions on foot, and has been for two years engaged in a tour in Siberia, to discover whether in the northern latitudes there is any connexion between the continents of Asia and America, has married, and is now on his return. He has not found any junction of the two continents.—The London Morning Chronicle, states that on the 24th September, the castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, by which the whole of the Morea is again delivered from the barbarians.—Letters from Odessa confirm the accounts that Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men had gone over to the Persians, and that several actions ensued, in which the Turks were wholly defeated.

Latest News.—The Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 28th inst., contains an article stating that two battles have been fought on the 22d and 24th of November, between General Montilla and Morales—in both of which the Colombian forces were victorious. The Royal troops in consequence were obliged to evacuate Maracaibo on the 26th, and that place was taken possession of the same day by Montilla.—The arrival of Capt. Cobb, at New-York, on the 29th ult., has brought intelligence one day later from England, by which it appears that a victory has been gained by the Royalists in Spain. The Constitutional Brigadier-General, Torroja, attacked the army of the Faith and was repulsed with the loss of 600 men, and himself mortally wounded by a bomb splinter.

### DOMESTIC.

The United States schr. Shark, Lieut. Perry, has arrived at Norfolk, after an absence of ten months on a cruise in the West-India seas, Gulf of Mexico, and coast of Africa. She was under sail 238 days, during which she boarded 166 vessels, gave convoy to 30, many of them British vessels, assisted 5 in actual distress, and captured several pirates. She has not lost a man. She left the American Colony at Cape Mesurado the 7th Oct. all well.—Obadiah Rich, Esq., American Consul at Valencia, (Spain) has obtained the original manuscript of Columbus' account of his first voyage to the New World. It is to be published in English and Spanish, after which the autograph will be transmitted to the archives of the United States.—The Postmaster at Petersburg, Va. under date of Dec. 14th informs, that an attempt to rob the Northern Mail had been made the preceding night, seven miles from that town. Logs had been placed in the road, which stopped the stage, at which time three men made their appearance; one presented a double barreled gun at the driver and demanded the Mail, but the driver, with great presence of mind, seized the gun, and as the robber struggled to draw it back the driver struck him over the face with his whip; this gave him time to apply the whip to the horses, and by driving two miles at full speed he saved the Mail.—A beet was raised in the garden of Leonard Pratt, Esq. of Pembroke, last season, which measures thirty two inches in circumference, & weighed when pulled twenty-two pounds.—During a squirrel hunt of about a week, in the neighboring towns about Columbus, (Ohio) the first part of Dec. 19, 226 were killed.—Two men have been committed for trial in New Bedford, (Mass.) accused of passing counterfeit money.—Two men were lately killed at Hemstead, Queens County, (L. I.) by the caving in of a well in which they were at work.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature of South Carolina, for the purpose of rewarding three of the Negroes who gave information of the late intended insurrection. A bill has also been reported which provides for the sending away all free negroes and persons of color, who have come into that state within the last five years.—A stranger by the name of Stewart, and who is stated to be an Englishman, and lately from N. York, was killed in Newburg on the 17th Dec. by the falling over his head of the door of a Brewery, while they were taking in a large quantity of barley.—The dwelling house of Mr. Oliver Barnes, at Freehold, (N. Y.) was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.—Three armed men entered the house of Mr. John Gamber, in Gorham, Ontario county, on the 8th inst. and by threats obtained possession of all the money on the premises. Mr. G. had fortunately paid away the greater part of his cash only a few days before.—A greater number of persons are employed in the White fishery on the Lakes than at any former period; 1,200 barrels had been caught by one person. They are considered worth from 4 to 5 dollars the barrel.—Gov. Cass has left Detroit, Michigan territory, for the city of Washington, in consequence of which the duties of Gov. ad interim have devolved on Mr. Secretary Woodbridge.—The Rev. John Sumnerfield has sailed in the ship Six Brothers, Capt. Mason, for the South of France.—A saw-mill valued at 1,000 dollars, belonging to Jonas Allen, Esq. Mendon, Ontario County, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.—This is the third time Mr. Allen has suffered in this way.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
In the Senate information has been requested from the President, with regard to the erection of a National Armory on the western waters.—A bill to make an appropriation for repairing the national road from Cumberland has been reported.—A bill for clothing the Militia, and a bill concerning the disbursement of public money, from the House have also been read and committed.—The President has been called on for information respecting the commercial relations which exist between the United States and St. Domingo, together with other circumstances, connected with the situation of that island.—The Senate have likewise before them a bill respecting a draw back on cordage, and a great number of private bills, but nothing of great general interest has yet engaged the attention of that branch of the Legislature.

In the House, A resolution has passed requesting the President to furnish estimates of the expense of fortifying Thompson's Island.—A resolution has been offered by Mr. Wright for an inquiry into the expediency of arming all the Militia with rifles, excepting those residing in cities, towns and villages.—A bill was called up for incorporating the United States Naval Fraternity Association, and committed to the Naval Committee.—A bill providing for the capture of runaway slaves, was ordered to be printed.—A bill was reported to amend the law to regulate the entry of merchandise imported from Canada, and lessen its penalties. [Since passed.]—A bill was engrossed in addition to an act for punishing piracy.—A memorial was presented by Mr. Gorham, of the merchants and others, inhabitants of Boston and interested in commerce, representing defects in the present system of collecting duties on imports, &c. which was referred to the committee of the whole, & ordered to be printed.—Mr. Dwight, of Mass. presented a memorial of William Thornton and 157 other citizens of the District of Columbia, praying Congress to appropriate 2 or 3 millions, in provisions, &c. for the Greeks. This after some debate was ordered to lie on the table.

### DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Martin Burke, aged 67; Mrs. Cornelia R. Jackson, 41; Harriet Flanders, 13; Cynthia Gray; Wm. Gill; Francis Edmund, 10 mo. child of Mr. F. G. Debois; Miss Mary Deuch, 14, daughter of Maj. Nathan Parker; Mrs. Sarah Wheelwright, formerly of Providence, 44; Mrs. Susannah Annable, 53; Widow Eleanor Wendell, 80; Mary Jones; Sally S. Piquet, 10 y. 9 mo. third daughter of Mr. William P.; Miss Eunice G. Sawyer, 20; Mr. Joseph Parks, of Exeter, 29; John A. Sweeney, a German by birth, who fell down near the new School House in Middle-street. Verdict, Death by a fall of apoplexy.  
In Charlestown, Mr. John P. Osborn, 47.—In Malden, Nov. 23d, Nancy Wade, daughter of Mr. Edward W. Jun. 6; Mrs. Nancy Wade, wife of Mr. Edward W. Jun. 31.—In Cambridge, Mrs. Deborah F. wife of the Rev. Thomas B. Gannett, 32; Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Artemas Moore, 18.—In West Cambridge, Mr. Aaron Cutter, 51.—In Dorchester, Capt. Abraham Pierce, 54; Mrs. Antiss G. Vose, wife of Mr. Isaac D. Vose, 51.—In Dedham, Mr. Samuel Richards, 67.—In Gloucester, Mrs. James Eversden, 32.—In Beverly, Mr. Nathan Proctor, 21.—In Middleborough, Mrs. Betsey W. Wood, wife of the Hon. Wilkes Wood.—In Lynn, Mr. James Bickford, late of Baltimore, 32.—In Salem, Mr. Samuel Parison, of the Society of Friends, 85.—In Beverly, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Capt. Andrew O'bear, 50; Widow Abigail Bunker, 46.—In Plymouth, Dea. Nathaniel Dean, 63; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, 63, widow of the late George Reed, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Smith, 55; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Dea. Wm. P. Ripley, 30.—In New Bedford Mr. Josiah Smith, of St. Augustine, East Florida, a member of the Junior Class of Harvard University.—In Deerfield, Maj. David Dickinson, 75.—In Hardwick, Rev. Ebenezer Chaplin, formerly minister of the Second Church and Parish in Sutton, (now Millbury) 69.—In Leverett, Rev. Joseph Sawyer, Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town, 30.—In Millbury, Josiah Stiles, Esq. 62.—In Bloomfield, Benjamin Snow, 15, son of Capt. Daniel S.  
In Keene, N. H. of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Heaton, 32.—In Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Reed, 23.—In Sullivan, Mrs. Betsy, consort of Dea. Z. Nims, 67.

### BISHOP HORNE'S COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS.

A New Edition, on fine paper and good type, to which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author. Price \$3. It forms a thick 8vo. volume of near 700 pages. For sale by R. P. & C. Williams, Cornhill-square. Jan. 4.

Gross D'Ete, Velveteen Hdks. &c. CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st. have just opened, a few pieces of GROSS D'ETE, an elegant article for Pelisses, or Dresses—a large assortment of Velveteen Hdks. for the head, some of them of superior quality—1 carton of Zelia Hdks. assorted colours.

On hand—figured Poplins; Bombazines; figured Silks; Levantines; Merino raw Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls;—together with an extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Gipsies. December 21.

### LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES.

FIVE hundred Hides Philadelphia Seal Leather; 250 do Horse Hides; 1000 Sheep Skins; 80 dozen Morocco, Linings, Bindings, and Calf Skins; Red Leather, from Tanneries in this vicinity; 400 pair Men's and Boy's best thick Boots, warranted equal to any ever offered in this market and calculated for winter wear. Also, an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots & Shoes, and all kinds of Shipping Shoes, for sale on good terms by JOSHUA HAYDEN and JOSHUA WHEELWRIGHT, under the firm of HAYDEN & WHEELWRIGHT, No. 19, Merchant's Row. 2d Dec. 14.

A CLERGYMAN in the vicinity of Boston would receive two youths to board and instruct. Inquire at this office.

FOR sale, Pew No. 5 in Park-street Church. Payment will be received in West India or English Goods. Inquire of Morton & Williams, Marlboro-street. Dec. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JONAS H. KIRBY, late of West Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, housewright, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to  
Dec. 10th, 1822. ARSE KINGMAN, Adm.



## POET'S CORNER.

### NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE RECORDER, IN BOSTON—TO HIS PATRONS.

'TIS gone—another year has flown forever,  
And Time, who steals with silent swiftness on,  
Has snatched another thread that held us up,  
From dread Eternity—I know not why,  
But there's a sinking sadness in the thought,  
That ere another year has pass'd away  
The soil may be my pillow—and the worm  
The arbiter of all I prize so much—

A year has flown, but man is still the same—  
The world presents the same enticing aspect,  
Of ever varying colors.—To the eye,  
Untried by sad experience, every path  
That leads to glory's altar—virtue's shrine—  
Seems strewn with flow'rs as sweet as fairy throng  
E'er revell'd round by moonlight.—But the thorns,  
The thorns that cheer life's tempestuous way,  
Meet not his eager vision.—No—the tear,  
That swells the widow's mother's bursting eye,  
Depriv'd of all she lov'd by Hoxon's hand,  
He sees not—and the agonizing cry  
Wrung from the orphan's bosom by the thought  
Of homeless, friendless—meets not yet his ear—  
Oh! I have seen the tear on misery's cheek,  
That call'd the eye that bear it, trickle down—  
And I have heard that cry that rose to Heav'n,  
And seem'd to call down vengeance on the head  
Of him that styles himself a Man of Honor—  
A man—I meant it not—a demon's soul,  
Charg'd with the fires of hell, would hardly dare  
To do a deed so impious.—What, a man!  
And raise his daring arm, and in an hour  
To mar that form, that heav'n and earth combin'd  
Could not reanimate!—It breathes of hell!

I have seen a wife at dead of night,  
Watching the dying embers on her hearth,  
And fancying every blast that swept along  
Her poor deserted cottage on the moor,  
A drunken husband's footsteps—and again,  
When it has died away, and left her heart  
Fas'd by her disappointment, she has look'd  
Upon her sleeping babes, and pray'd with tears,  
They ne'er may know the agony she feels—  
And when at last he comes, with tottering steps  
And vile abuse to greet her faithful arms,  
Oh, I have mark'd her bosom's throbbing swell,  
As with a resignation worthy heav'n,  
She smother'd his pillow, and with tones as sweet  
As ever mercy falter'd, sooth'd his soul—  
And I have seen her on a wintry eve,  
Seeking her husband mid the gambling throng,  
And with a pray'r, that would have drawn a saint  
From Paradise to hear, begg'd him full of  
To spare her starving babes the means of life—

And now, my worthy Patrons, I have sung  
My lay of miseries.—But ye are spar'd  
This sad experience—and with every good  
A kind, indulgent Providence could grant,  
To make your way of life more blest and sweet,  
Ye sit content and happy.—But the God  
Whose never-failing hand still fills your cup,  
Hath spoken it.—"Remember ye the poor!"  
Then think, while sitting by your cheerful fires,  
Forgetful of the storm that rages by,  
There are, that know not Friendship's healing  
That have no bosom where to lay their head  
And pour out all their sorrows—that there are,  
Whose shivering limbs, defenceless from the storm  
Claim every tear by charity unwrung.—  
Then bless, and be ye blessed.—Give—and know,  
That He who gave, has pow'r to give more,  
And He who bless'd this once, can bless again.

Recorder-Office, Jan. 1, 1823.

## MISCELLANY.

### For the Boston Recorder. THE HONORS OF COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR.—The various observations lately made, in relation to a literary degree, its nature and import, its use and value, and the right of conferring it, have led me to a number of reflections on the subject. The result of these, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to present to the consideration of the public, in a train of inquiries and answers, requesting, at the same time, that if it answers given are not correct, they may be corrected by some one of your readers who is better informed.

Question 1st. Is there any existing law which prohibits the acquisition of a classic or liberal education, such as is obtained in our Colleges and Universities? The answer is obviously in the negative. We live in a part and an age of the world too full of light and liberty even to admit the supposition of such a law.

Question 2d. Is there any law in our land which prohibits any young man who has actually acquired such an education from having the public reputation and formal evidence of it for his personal use and benefit, to introduce him into business? This question is as readily answered as the other, and obviously in the same way. That rule which should grant to some scholars the public reputation of literary and scientific men, and deny it to others, who have equal claims, would be manifestly unequal, unjust, and oppressive.—No such law exists in our country. Every man has an unalienable right, and in a free country has the privilege of being publicly estimated as he is, whether in relation to his moral character, or his literary acquirements.

Question 3d. Does the degree given on commencement day to the graduate, create him a man of science or make him a scholar in classic literature? Certainly not. It only forms the evidence or customary testimony of his being such. Should Peter Ignoramus, by some strange and unaccountable concurrence of circumstances, obtain the degree of A. B. at Harvard University and at all the other colleges in the Union, this would not make him a classic scholar, nor qualify him for a learned profession, any more than the name physician would elevate the imbecile to a just rank with well bred and learned physicians. After all, he would remain precisely as he was before—Peter Ignoramus still.

Question 4th. Does the title of literary degrees given to the graduates, depend upon the College's being chartered by a legislative act of incorporation? I think not,—and for reasons which will appear obvious, it is presumed, to every one who will candidly and thoroughly examine the subject. Suppose for instance, that the Legislature should charter a certain Academy, and empower the Trustees by their preceptor, to confer the degree of A. B. upon such scholars as should have finished a course of study, for one year there, in grammar, vulgar arithmetic, Cicero, Virgil and the Greek Testament,—and suppose the preceptor should hold annual commencements, and in due form, according to legislative authority, confer the degree of A. B. upon his scholars. Would all this legality and parade raise that Academy to the proper rank and reputation of a College? or elevate the scholars who leave it, with A. B. at the end of their names, to the literary standing of other graduates? What would be the value and use of a degree at that certain Academy? Precisely the same as a simple certificate or testimonial from the preceptor, that the bearer had finished the usual course of studies in the Acad. my preparatory for admission into College, and no more. Or suppose for instance, that it were a fact, well ascertained and publicly known, that the charter of Harvard College was violated ten years ago, and that its operations have continued without any legal power or patronage until the present year, would this fact impair, or nullify the value of the degree of A. B. conferred on the ten last classes? or make it needful that they should receive another in legal form? This surely no man of reason and judgment will pretend.

A charter, however, is important and needful for other purposes; and needful for any number of individuals who raise money among themselves,

or receive it from the hand of others, to be applied for any public use, whether the object be for establishing and maintaining a bridge, a canal, a bank, or a literary institution. The reason of this is obvious. In order that any such number of individuals conduct their company concerns regularly and efficiently, they must be incorporated by an act of the Legislature, become a body politic, be known in law, and have power and capacity to sue and be sued.

Question 5th. On what do the value and benefit of a degree at any College depend? Simply upon the name and reputation of the institution, the advantages it affords to scholars for improvement in the arts and sciences, or upon the known literary character and celebrity, ability and faithfulness of the instructors. Wm. Dives, Esq. has an annual income of \$100,000; and because he is liberal and enterprising, founds a College at Worcester, Mass. and richly endows it; he furnishes buildings, library, philosophical apparatus, and every thing else needful & useful for the establishment—he employs instructors, Professors, Professors and Tutors, as able, worthy and literary as any among the learned, to whom he commits the government of the institution, and the business of instructing the several classes in a course of classic studies equal to what is taught in the best Colleges in America. His College goes into operation and continues; and because it offers advantages & facilities equal if not superior to any other, it draws to it annually, for a course of years, a reputable number of scholars and gains a name.

But Wm. Dives, Esq. because he has a spirit, (perhaps an unjustifiable one,) of ambition and independence mingled with his liberality and enterprise, never applies to the Legislature for a charter for his institution, or for any corporate powers, or any grants; while he controls the whole concern, he sustains the whole expense, paying his instructors annually, keeping in good repair and condition every part of the establishment, from his own personal income, and in his last will and testament, directs his eldest son, whom he makes his sole heir, to do the same. Now what I contend for, is, that the honors of this College are good and valid; nor am I able to see the degree either of A. B. of A. M. of D. D. or of L. L. D., conferred at the College of Wm. Dives, Esq. at Worcester, does not possess all the intrinsic value and virtue and all the relative importance and consequence, as does the degree conferred at the legally chartered College in New Haven, Cambridge, or any where else.

### CONSIDERATIONS.

### THE COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

For the Boston Recorder.  
There is nothing, perhaps, which the friends of literature and religion ought more highly to prize, or more zealously to promote, than our public seminaries of learning. We should avail ourselves of all the means in our power to maintain their dignity and usefulness; for on these, in a great measure, are depending the interests of science and religion. Every thing which may have a tendency to lessen their importance, or tarnish their character, in the public estimation, ought, most religiously, to be avoided by those who feel interested in their welfare; and more especially by those to whom are entrusted their immediate concerns. That these institutions have been multiplied in our country, of late, to an extent which threatens to impair, rather than promote the general interests of science and religion, is a point upon which a present decision cannot be made. There is an evil however which has grown out of this multiplication, which, unless prevented, will, most assuredly, in a great measure, defeat those religious and benevolent designs for which they were instituted: an evil, for the prevention of which, the voice of science and religion should immediately be raised. I have reference to that unhappy, and, shall I say, mercenary rivalry, which has been excited, in consequence of the location of these institutions in the neighborhood of each other. I have been led to these remarks from a view of the present state of the seminaries at Williamstown and Amherst. One important design in the establishment of the former, and the almost exclusive design in the establishment of the latter, was the promotion and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. But in what way, I would ask, are the respective friends of these institutions employed in bringing about this desirable end? Does it comport with the temper and spirit of such a design to endeavor to excite in the public mind, an association of feelings and interests in favor of one, to the detriment of the other? Are the editors of our periodical publications to be perpetually harassed with the communications calculated to excite the public sentiment and patronage to-day, on this side, and to-morrow on that side of a question, which ought never to be admitted into a concern so important and sacred? If the real design of these institutions be, what they profess to be, the spread of the Gospel, why do we find these contending interests, which, if pursued, will defeat, so far as their influence extends, the object ostensibly desired? After having ascertained the fact that these rival interests do exist in relation to these institutions, will not a conclusion be immediately drawn, in the public mind, that some other object, aside from the professed one, is the stimulus to these exertions, which are employed in building them up? Every true friend to the cause of Christ will wish for its advancement. If this cause can be advanced by the building up of Williams College, he will rejoice. If this cause can be promoted at Amherst, he will still rejoice. If this cause can be more effectually promoted by the equal prosperity of both, he will not cease to rejoice. But he can never rejoice in the cultivation of those party feelings which tend to the prostration of both, and to the dishonor of religion. Is it a zeal for religion? Is it a desire for the enlargement of Zion? Is it for the conversion of the heathen that urges your importunities upon the public patronage and support? Or is it a mere contest for precedence? I hope, and trust, that the latter feeling is not chargeable upon all who have enlisted their services in these respective causes. There are some, no doubt, whose motives are pure; and the influence of such, I flatter myself, has not been exerted in the way, on which I now animadvert. Serious and candid men, those who wish well to the interests of literature and religion, will soon lose their respect for a cause which requires such a contest to support it. You must thus far calculate, eventually, to lose their influence. If they are called upon to decide in favor of the one, or the other of these institutions, depend upon it, they will make a decision which shall be unfavorable to both. But where is the necessity of a separate and party decision? I agree most cordially with the remarks of the Editor of the Recorder, Dec. 7, "Neither of the Colleges will go down;" but his assertion of this, is predicated upon what he further adds: "They are both supported by the prayers and the wealth of thousands, whose lives and interests are identified with the same sacred cause, they are designed to support." When I am praying for the prosperity of Williams College, am I prohibited from offering up a petition in favor of Amherst, lest such a petition should seem to determine me a partisan of the latter? Were a powerful revival of religion to commence in the city of Boston, and another in the city of New-York, would it not be ridiculous in the Christian in the former place, to monopolize the prayers of God's people, in favor of one, to the exclusion of the other? But, say the friends of both these institutions, "It is the cause of Christ, we are endeavoring to promote." Is Christ divided? Let the friends of Williams College make every laudable effort in their power to maintain and increase that respectability and usefulness for which it has for a number of years been distinguished. Let the friends of the infant institution at Amherst, cherish their offspring with diligence and care, and we hope soon to see it introduced into the society of men. Let the friends of both remember, that if they would derive their

support from the "prayers and the wealth of thousands," they must lay aside their dissensions, and act like brethren in one common cause—the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. CXXII.

### PROPOSED NEW TRACT.

For the Boston Recorder.  
The New-England Tract Society wishes to publish the account of the conversion of Mrs. Emerson, late consort of the Rev. Joseph E., of Beverly, Mass., written by herself. No one can read this account without tears of sorrow for the blindness and wickedness of her heart, and tears of joy, when he distinguishes the first ray of a Saviour's mercy breaking the darkness of her soul. The account conveys home to the reader, with a most vivid impulse, the great truths of the Gospel; and if published by the New-England Tract Society, it will probably be the means of instilling into the minds of men more valuable instruction, than many a volume of doctrinal sermons. It will not be printed in a single edition of 1000 copies, and sold only in one section of country, and read by those only who can give some dollars to purchase a book. 6,000 copies will be printed, and doubtless 6,000 more, and 6,000 more; and it will be sent through 89 Depositories, into 19 different States; and be trifling sum of two cents will purchase it. It is a dry discussion which no one will read; but when your eye is fixed upon it, you cannot take it off, till you have seen what the Providence of God designed for one so guilty, so ruined, so lost.

The expense of printing this Tract will be about \$100; and the New-England Tract Society is now many hundred dollars in debt; and many of its numbers are out of print, and must be put to press immediately, to meet the numerous & urgent demands of auxiliary societies, and schools, and individuals. For the New-England Tract Society to do all this, and print new Tracts, in its present means, is impossible.

Is there not some one who will give \$100 to print this Tract? Let the reader spread his vision over the extent of our country, embracing nine millions of immortal souls; and then extend it down thro' the generations to come, (for \$100 will keep the Tract in print from age to age), and let him estimate the consequences! And let him reflect that \$100 will make him the agent of all this good. Let him think of the happiness he will enjoy at the day of judgment, when he shall see many souls, thro' the medium of this Tract, at the right hand of Christ,—and let him extend his view into eternity, as far as his imagination can reach! Is there not a benevolent individual in some of our towns, who will raise this sum, or at least a part of it, by subscription? Is there not some one who will become a life-member, by giving \$20 towards printing this Tract? The Treasurer of this Society is Amos Blanchard, Esq., Andover.

### THE BAG OF MUSTARD SEED.

During Mr. Truair's recent tour to advance the objects of the New York Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen a poor woman in Vermont sent him, as the best thing she could do, a little Bag of Mustard Seed, which he brought to New York and presented to the Society. This donation was purchased by some of the members of the Board three dollars, to present to the Missionaries sent to sail for Palestine, as a pledge of their christian regard and prayers for their happiness and success. The next day the circumstance was mentioned to a few friends, and several dollars more were added to the value of their donation. On Sunday evening, after sermon, Mr. Truair mentioned several facts relating to the interest which people in the country, where he had been traveling, had taken in the Sailor's cause, and concluded with this anecdote. Twelve dollars were left in plates at the doors, by those who felt a desire to have a remembrance in the prayers of the Missionaries, and to aid the Mariners' Church. On Tuesday, at the Union Prayer Meeting, this incident was again related, and a further interest of one dollar was taken in this present. The amount now received for the poor woman's "two m's," is about thirty-two dollars; "surely she offers penny bath cast in more than they all." The Mustard Seed has been divided into three parts of which was presented to the Missionaries to be sown in Palestine; another part is to be sown here at some future day, and the other part will remain here to be cultivated. This "seed is the least of all seeds; but when it is sown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becomes a tree that birds of the air come and lodge in its branches thereof." [N.Y. Seaman's Magazine.]

### A Captain who went not sail on Sunday.

A pious Captain dared to know whether it was proper to sail on Sunday or not; on which I thought proper to relate circumstance that happened to a captain who would never sail on a Sunday; and after some time the mate acquainted the owners of the vessel with it, and told them it would be the means of being many voyages. Immediately the owners sent for the Captain, and told him if he would not sail on a Sunday, he had his choice, either to leave God or man. He immediately gave her up to the mate, and became a Pilot in the river; but after a few months, his owners sent for him and told him to take the vessel again, and sail a few more voyages.

### A good example to the King himself.

When the king of England was about to visit Scotland, a special message was sent to order arrangements at the place in Edinburgh, for his reception. The messenger arrived the second time to inspect the works, late on Saturday evening. Early on Sabbath morning he found some parts of the works were wrong, and must be taken down and rebuilt; and the King was expected on Monday or Tuesday. He sent for the workmen and directed them to go to work, urging the necessity of the case. They all refused, as it would be a violation of the Sabbath. Double, and treble wages were offered in vain. He appealed to their loyalty. They were ever ready to obey the lawful commands of their sovereign; but here they had the command of ONE, to whose power even the King must bow. They proposed to commence labor immediately after midnight, and work night and day till the alterations were completed. This proposal was accepted, and they were permitted to follow the Sabbath-day. It is said the circumstance reached the ears of the King. We wish it might reach his heart; and that he might no more ride journeys or attend military reviews on the Lord's day.—Mirror.

Claret Longevity.—We are requested by a correspondent to notice the longevity of ministers in this vicinity, and give the following statement, corrected from an account in the Salem Gazette. In 1773 there were 58 settled ministers in Essex county, four of whom are now living, pastors of the same churches over which they were at that time. These are, JOSEPH DANA, D. D. of Ipswich, REV. MARSHALL CUTLER, L. L. D. of Hamilton, BENJAMIN WADSWORTH, D. D. of Danvers, and REV. DANIEL FULLER, of Gloucester. The present number of settled ministers belonging to the county is 67—an increase of only nine in forty years. In the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, not one now remains of that goodly number of venerable men, that were then stationed on the walls of the spiritual Jerusalem. In Middlesex, the venerable HENRY CUMMINGS, D. D. still remains settled minister at Billerica. In Worcester county, the Rev. JOSEPH SCHENCK, D. D. still remains settled at Shrewsbury, and the Rev. JOHN CUMMINGS, D. D. at Athol. In the whole State of Maine, no one minister remains who was then settled. The Rev. SAMUEL EATON, who was the last, died a few months since. Of nearly

four hundred settled ministers in this State and Maine in the year 1773, but six remain as settled ministers of the same churches of which they were the pastors at that time. In view of these facts are we not ready to exclaim—"Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" May those venerable fathers in the ministry, who have now remained for half a century, be duly appreciated for their "works of faith and labors of love;" and having been instrumental in turning many to righteousness, "may they shine as stars forever and ever."—Continued.

### OBITUARY.

Died, at Cummington, the 9th Dec. of consumption, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Ebenezer Snell, Esq. aged 42 years. She sought, and we trust obtained an interest in the blessed Redeemer, and made a profession of religion in her youth, lived an exemplary life, and gave abundant evidence that her hope was not that of the hypocrite. To her, death was no terror; through her long and distressing sickness, she manifested an unshaken confidence in the Lord Jesus. She has left a husband and five children to lament her loss.

In Leverett, Mass. on the 14th inst. Rev. Joseph Sawyer, A. M. Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town, aged 30. Having united a people, whose divisions, for several years, had almost deprived them of religious privileges, he was ordained on the 30th October, & after the short service of six weeks, was called to receive his reward. A sermon was preached at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Moore, President of Amherst College.

The following is the inscription on the tomb stone of the late President of the American Bible Society, at the city of Burlington, in the state of New Jersey. It is simple, comprehensive & appropriate.

### HERE

Lie the remains of the  
HONOURABLE ELIAS BOUDINOT, LL. D.  
Born  
On the 2d day of May, A. D. 1746.  
He died  
On the 24th day of October, A. D. 1821.  
His LIFE  
Was an exhibition of fervent piety,  
Of useful talent,  
Of extensive benevolence.  
His DEATH  
Was the triumph of Christian Faith;  
The consummation of Hope;  
The dawn, and the pledge  
Of endless felicity.  
"To those who knew him not, no word can paint;  
And those who knew him, know all words are  
faint."  
"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright,  
for the end of that man is PEACE."

### Result of a life of piety and good offices.

An aged citizen, whilst recently on his bed of death, surrounded by his wife and children, (dressed with the idea of separation, and at the moment when the lamp of life was about to be extinguished,) raised his voice with calmness, and said "Be comforted, and comfort one another—I am at rest with my Redeemer,"—and expired.

### CARDS.

Norton, Oct. 1, 1822.  
MR. WILLIS.—Through your paper, I desire to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-one dollars, some time since, from several Ladies in my parish, to constitute me a life member of the Bristol County Auxiliary Bible Society. This additional instance of respect for their pastor, and such a desire to unite with others in spreading the oracles of truth, deserve the most grateful acknowledgments. With a view to encourage others to contribute something toward the universal spread of the Bible, I give publicity to this instance of Christian liberality.  
PATTY CLARKE.  
The Treasurer of the Bristol Co. Aux. Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$21 from Rev. Mr. Clarke; and also of \$20 from Ladies in Mansfield, constituting Rev. Richard Briggs, their pastor, a life member of said Society.  
ALVAN COBB, Treasurer.

Rev. E. L. BASCOM takes this method of rendering his very grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies of his parish, for the valuable present he received from them on "Christmas eve." The generosity and good feeling with which they have procured for him an elegant, superlative, black broadcloth cloak, two stock cravats, a pair of best English silk gloves, &c. demand his gratitude, which he hopes will be offered them in his increased fidelity in the promotion of their best interest.

Gratitude is due to our kind benefactors. This gratitude the subscriber hereby expresses to the Ladies of his Society, for having presented him thirty-four dollars to purchase for him a handsome Cloak. That for their kindness to him, in this and other instances, they may receive greater blessings, than earth can afford, is the daily prayer of their affectionate minister.  
GEORGE FISHER.  
Harvard, Dec. 9, 1822.

### T. H. MILLER.

Printer & Bookeller—Congress St. Portsmouth, N.H.  
RECEIVES Subscriptions for the *Missionary Herald*, published monthly—the *Guardian* and *Sabbath School Repository*, published monthly—*Boston Recorder*, published weekly—the new edition of *Scott's Family Bible*, now printing in Boston—and other valuable works.  
He has for sale—all the publications of the New England Tract Society—the Christian Almanac, wholesale and retail—a good variety of Religious Books, and a complete assortment of School Books and Stationary, Bibles, Testaments, Children's Books, &c. Sabbath Schools, Libraries, &c. supplied on good terms.  
Book and Job printing well executed.—In press and will be published in January, 1823, an Arithmetic Catechism—second Edition—price 20 cts. 2 dollars per doz.—Just published, Questions on the principles of good reading, in the English Reader, 6 1-4 cts.; 63 cts. doz.  
Dec. 23.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, for August, 1822, just received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Religious Communications.—Presbyter's Appeal on some prevailing Iniquities, continued from page 402—Family Sermons, No. CLXIV. on Job XIV. 1. On the causes of want of success in the Ministry (continued from p. 333)—Hints to religious Students at College.

Miscellaneous.—Remarks during a Journey thro' North America, continued from page 418.—On purchasing Ecclesiastical Preferment.—Remarks on an exceptional Picture.—On the laws against the profanation of the Sabbath.

Review of New Publications.—Holdane's Evidence and Authority of Revelation—Pearson's Life of William Hey, Esq. of Leeds.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.—Great Britain—New Works—Extension of Popular Literature—proposed uniform edition of Ancient Histories—Royal Academy of Music—United States—State of Literature—List of New Publications.

Religious Intelligence.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—Annual Report—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge—Society for building and enlarging Churches.

Views of Public Affairs.—Foreign, France, Trial of Berton, State of Parties, Debates on Slave Trade—Spain, Turkey & Greece—Domestic: Prorogation of Parliament, His Majesty's Speech, Remarks on the business of the Session, Death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Reflections on the frequency of the crime of Suicide, King's Visit to Scotland, R. P. & C. W. allow 50 cents for good names, to persons disposed to solicit subscribers, Dec. 21.

### The Christian World Unmasked.

CHARLES EWER, No. 51, Cornhill, has just published, price 12 1-2 cts. bound, with a likeness of the Author, *The Christian World Unmasked*, by the Rev. JAMES DEARBORN, A. M. Vicar of Everton, Eng. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author, Corrected by the Rev. ANNA MONROE, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Pelham, N. H., Sept. 26, 1822.  
Dear Sir,—I am much gratified to learn that you are about to publish an improved edition of the *Christian World Unmasked*, by Rev. John Dearborn, of the kind to give a thorough and accurate knowledge of the human heart, & assist Christian professors in examining themselves & coming to a conclusion whether they have passed from death to life. It ought to have a very extensive circulation.  
Yours, &c. JOHN H. CUMMINS.

Also, just published and for sale as above—*The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, selected from the papers of the late Arthur Arundell, with an elegant Engraved Title Page.—Price, \$1 in boards.  
Dec. 31.

### GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

BY WAY OF WINDING UP THE YEAR.  
GRIDLEY & BLAKE will sell the remainder of their fall stock at from 5 to 10 per cent less than their former low prices.—Consisting of Grecian Card Tables, Commodes, do.; Dining and Pembroke, do.; Grecian Couches, Sofas, Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Ward Robes, Bedsteads of all kinds, Fancy and Bamboo Chairs, Rocking, do.; Brass Fire Sets, Looming Glasses, Portable Desks, Rose Blankets, Willow's last Time Pieces, Book Shelves, Fancy Billiard and Brushes, &c.

Also, 3000 lb. Live Geese Russia Geese, half Down & Common Feathers, 20 Feather Beds and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Common Mahogany that is to be met with in the city. Ware House, No. 23, Cornhill, 4th Dec. 1st.

### AUCTION PRICES.

FOR sale, at auction prices, the stock of the London Clothes and Hat Warehouse, No. 5, Broad-street, (up stairs,) consisting of the latest London fashions, viz:—Brooks' Gazette, 12 1-2 cts.; Blain's Lectures 3 v 8 v, \$3.17—Barnes' Own time, 4 v \$9—Clark's folio Bible, plates, 12 cts.; Priestley's Bible, 2v. 4to, plates, 25—Cotton's Works, 12 v. \$14—Ovid, 3 v. \$4—Cicero's Letters, 3 v. \$4—Salust, \$1.50—Gibbon's Rome, 12 v. 8 v, \$12—Goldsmith's Greece, 2 v. 8 v, \$12—do. Rome 2 v. \$12.17—Hume and Smollet's England, 13 v. 8 v, \$17.33—Johnson's Dictionary, 4 v. 4to, \$12.50—Fairy's Works, 4 v. 8 v, \$17.33—Rollin's Ancient History, 8 v. 8 v, \$11.67—Rollin's Works, 12 v. 8 v, \$13.33.

Also—Elegant London and real West of England Cloths and Kerseys, black, blue, and fashionable colours—French and German Cloths, fashionable colours—4-4 Coatings, for Ladies' Cloaks, Children's Cloths, and Gentlemen's Morning Coats and Gowns—60 Dress Coats, Sarcotes and Frock Coats—60 Top Coats, waistcoats—200 pair Cloth and Kerseys—Pantaloons—300 Waistcoats, Silk, Valencia and Cravats—waterproof Camlet Coats and Cloaks, 14 to 17—Scotch Plaid Cloths, 49—waterproof Camlets—Scotch Plaids—English Silk Vesting—Scotch Linens—Inch Measures—Patent Thread—Hats \$3.50 to \$7—elegant Tost Chest—2 cts. blue Italian Sewing Silk, &c. December 31.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE President and Directors of the MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, in Boston, inform the public, that their capital stock is *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, is all paid in, and invested according to law—that they continue to make Insurance against Fire, as expressed in the policies, for sums not exceeding thirty thousand dollars on a risk.

Proposals for Insurance may be made verbally, or in writing. No particular form is necessary to be observed, but the applicant should give such a description of the premises to be insured, and such information, as may be necessary to enable the Company to make a just computation of the risk. The circumstances that most generally affect the risk are the size and height of the building; the number of fires kept therein; the materials of which the walls of the buildings are composed; the materials of which the roof is composed; how occupied; whether connected with other buildings or separate; what other buildings are in the vicinity, so near as to increase the risk, and what the facility with which engines, ladders and water may be obtained, in case of fire.

Some of these facts may be best communicated by a plan, which may be easily sketched from memory, by any person acquainted with the premises, with sufficient accuracy to give an idea of the relative size, situation & connexion of the buildings.

Where Insurance is wanted on several buildings, it is necessary to state how much is wanted on each. The Company insure any sum on a building, not exceeding the full value of the building, the insurable interest at hazard. They prefer, however, to insure something less than the full value, ever, to insure something less than the full value of the property, for account of the owner, and the policy is signed to any other person, as collateral security, with the Company's consent, or the loss may be made payable to any other person, when the policy is made.

Contingent interests may be insured, being described as such: as property mortgaged, or on which advances have been made, or responsibilities incurred.—Furniture and Household Goods, as well as buildings and Merchandise, may be so insured. The premium is paid in cash on receipt of the policy. The loss is paid in cash, in thirty days after proof.

The proof required is such as shall be reasonable according to the nature and circumstances of the case; and if the parties cannot agree to a reasonable proof, it is to be submitted to arbitration, or determined by law, as the person insured shall prefer.

In Fire Insurance the Company pay all losses, however small, and they pay the whole loss, provided it do not exceed the sum insured, and the property be fully insured or not.

The expense of Insurance is 25 cents to insure brick buildings in Boston, is 25 cents to insure Dwelling Houses standing alone, occupied by one family and not liable to be burned by any other building, the premium half per cent. per annum.

On the class of brick buildings above mentioned, it requires the premiums of Four hundred years, and requires the premiums of Two hundred years, and is on the supposition that there will be no partial losses during the time; but a considerable portion of the premiums will be required to pay partial losses.

It appears evident therefore that the premiums demanded on these risks are very moderate. For risks of a more hazardous nature, the premium is increased in proportion to the augmentation of the hazard.

The conditions on which this Company insures are believed to be as favorable and convenient as the assured, as they can be made, consistently with a due regard to the interests and security of the Institution.

The Company continue to make Insurance on Marine Risks as heretofore, for sums not exceeding thirty thousand dollars on a risk.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of the Company, No. 74, 1/2 Street, corner of State-street and Exchange-street. Letters directed to the Company containing proposals for Insurance, will receive immediate attention. Per order, MOSES L. HARRIS, Secy. Dec. 7.